

The parasitized eggs were found on the following dates:

May 30, 3 eggs, by *Trichogramma*.

May 31, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

June 2, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

June 16, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

June 18, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

June 23, 2 eggs, by *Prospaltella*.

June 24, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

July 5, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

July 7, 9 eggs, by *Prospaltella*.

July 8, 15 eggs, by *Prospaltella*.

July 9, 3 eggs, by *Prospaltella*.

July 14, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

July 19, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

July 25, 1 egg, by *Prospaltella*.

One egg, recorded as parasitized, recovered and hatched after a period of twenty-six days.

I have never found an Aleyrodid or Diaspine scale (the usual hosts for *Prospaltella*) on the nut itself, but have observed *Aspidiotus juglans-regiæ* on leaf petiole and current season's growth.

In rearing out these parasites, there was no possibility of other host relation.—S. E. Flanders, Saticoy, California.

#### AMPHIPOD IN CITY WATER SYSTEM

On April 5, 1924, the writer received a single specimen of an amphipod reported to be quite numerous in the water system of the city of San Francisco. The same was forwarded to the United States National Museum, and the following interesting reply received from W. deC. Ravenel under date of August 31, 1924:

"The specimen which you forwarded on April 7 has been examined by Mr. Clarence R. Shoemaker, Assistant Curator of Marine Invertebrates, who furnishes the following information:

'The amphipod taken from the water system of the city of San Francisco is *Corophium spinicorne* Stimpson. This amphipod was described from San Francisco Bay by William Stimpson in 1857, where it appears to be quite common, inhabiting the muddy bottoms of shallow water, and also the surfaces of old piles of wharves. In the mud it lives in small tubular galleries, which are probably made by the annelid worms upon which it feeds. The eggs are carried in a pouch on the under

side of the body until they hatch, and even after hatching the young remain in this pouch for some time. Although the genus *Corophium* is commonly confined to salt water, it has occasionally been reported from fresh, and has been recorded several times from the fresh waters near Berlin, Germany, and from Norfolk, England, in water that was almost fresh, but the present is the first record of its occurrence in the fresh waters of America.

The animal has no deleterious effect upon the water, and would be quite harmless if drunk by accident, but any such specimens would be removed by filtration or straining through cheese-cloth.

Other genera of amphipods and isopods frequently occur in the waters of surface wells, springs, and artesian wells, and indeed such waters are their natural habitat as certain species never occur anywhere else. These fresh-water species, however, never occur in any great numbers, and all, so far as I have been able to determine, are harmless.

There is no record of the life history of *Corophium spinicorne*, but a description of the animal by J. Chester Bradley may be found in the University of California Publications in Zoology, Vol. 4, No. 4, p. 230, May 15, 1908.'"—E. O. Essig.

#### THE PINE NEEDLE MITE

The work of the pine needle mite, *Eriophyes pini* Nalepa, is again becoming conspicuous in Golden Gate Park. The pines affected are mostly *Pinus radiata* Don., the Monterey Pine. The trees in question present a rather sickly appearance, their needles having turned brown and mostly fallen off. The mites spend their whole life within the tight-fitting basal sheath of the needle clusters, except when migrating to the young needles in the spring. While the exact method of dispersal is uncertain, the wide distribution of the pest in the park shows that it does spread, even if slowly. In view of the apparent lack of effective natural enemies and the inaccessibility of the mites to sprays, they may well become a serious pest in time. At present the only method of control promising to be effective would seem to be the destruction of the affected trees. Further observations on the subject are needed and communications are invited.—Eric Walther, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.